

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-7 and 9-11 are all the claims pending in the application.

In summary, the Examiner has substantially maintained the previous prior art rejections.

Claims 1, 4-7, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Prandoni et al. (U.S. Patent 7,042,493) in view of Tam et al. (U.S. Patent 5,754,186), and further in view of Demp ski et al. (U.S. Publication 2004/0155902 A1). Claims 3 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Prandoni et al. (U.S. Patent 7,042,493), Tam et al. (U.S. Patent 5,754,186) and further in view of Seedholm, Peter, "Print Screen Button Tutorial" (<http://www.ibiblio.org/virtualcell/Tutor1/TandR/prtsr.html>), hereinafter referred to as Seedholm.

§ 103(a) Rejections (Prandoni / Tam / Demp ski) - Claims 1, 4-7, 10, and 11
Claims 1, 4-7, 10 , and 11 are rejected over the combination of Prandoni, Tam, and Demp ski based on the reasons set forth on pages 2-12 of the present Office Action. Applicants traverse these rejections at least based on the following reasons.

First, Applicants maintain the previously submitted argument that the applied references, either alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest at least, "an image control section that ... periodically extracts the drawn input image as input drawing static information at intervals of the predetermined time," as recited in claim 1, and similarly recited in independent claims 7, 10, and 11.

In the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that Prandoni does not satisfy the above-quoted feature of claim 1, however the Examiner alleges that Tam makes up for this particular deficiency of Prandoni. Specifically, the Examiner alleges that Tam satisfies the

above-quoted feature because a “received pen input establishes every predetermined time in Tam et al. which is consistent with the teachings of Prandoni et al., whom teaches performing image extraction based upon user-defined triggering events (i.e., user clicks of the mouse).” In response, Applicants submit that clicks of the mouse by a user or user-based pen input does not correspond to the specific feature of periodically extracting a drawn input image as input drawing static information at intervals of a predetermined time. Nowhere do any of the applied references, including Tam in particular, disclose or suggest at least the above-emphasized feature of claim 1. That is, Applicants acknowledge that Tam may disclose user-involved manual input based on a pen/stylus, however the specific feature with respect to the periodic extraction of a drawn input image as input drawing static information at intervals of a predetermined time are nowhere even mentioned in Tam or any of the other applied references.

Further, Applicants submit the following remarks which demonstrate the patentability of the claimed invention over the applied references.

Prandoni is directed to “stroboscopic process”. Dempski is directed to “computer system in a teleconferencing environment”. Applicants submit that the combination of Prandoni and Dempski would not have produced “a drawing processing apparatus of a telecommunications system”.

Claim 1 recites, in part, that the static image information is periodically cutout and the input drawing static information is periodically extracted at intervals of the predetermined time (ΔT) and that the predetermined time (ΔT) is set to be greater than or equal to the processing time (Δt) of the drawing processing apparatus consumed from a timing when the selected image is cut out to a timing when the combined image information is displayed on the display section.

Further, Claim 1 is directed to “a drawing processing apparatus of a telecommunications system (Claim 1)”, and the telecommunications system includes “a plurality of participant terminals”. Here, the predetermined time (ΔT) can be set based on the processing time (Δt) unavoidably consumed by the apparatus from when the selected image is cut out until when the combined image information is displayed. That is, the predetermined time (ΔT) can be set based on the performance of the apparatus.

Consequently, an exemplary result of the claimed invention is that even when a low-performance apparatus is used as the apparatus, the combined image information can be smoothly displayed.

Contrary, the combination of Prandoni and Dempski would have only produced a telecommunications system merely capable of performing stroboscopic processing.

When a low-performance apparatus is used in an Prandoni-Dempski telecommunication system, not only would the performance-saving operation as performed in the claimed invention not have been performed, the displaying performance would have been further dissipated since it is unnecessarily enabled to perform the stroboscopic process.

Yet further, Applicants maintain that one of ordinary skill in the art, using common sense, would not have combined Prandoni with Tam. Prandoni is directed to automated stroboscopic of video sequences; stroboscopic relates to the analysis of fast motions. A stroboscope can be used in a video camera; for example, to attain a stroboscope sequence. Tam, on the other hand, is directed to a pen/stylus based computer system for blending static images, including an image that has been input by a stylus, into one image.

Yet even further, Applicants maintain that one of ordinary skill in the art, having common sense at the time of invention (*see KSR International v. Teleflex Inc.*, where the Supreme Court suggests a more common sensical approach to the determination of obviousness), would NOT have been led to take one alleged aspect of a pen/stylus device and incorporate it into a very different technology area of stroboscoping, to arrive at the present invention. Applicants submit that the Examiner has utilized substantial impermissible hindsight reasoning in combining the applied references and coming to his conclusions. Applicants submit that “common sense” dictates that the claimed invention would not have been obvious in view of the combination of the applied references, at least because the applied references are directed to such vastly different inventions that one of ordinary skill in the art would NOT have combined Prandoni with Tam. At least based on the foregoing, Applicants submit that independent claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over the applied references.

Applicants submit that independent claims 7 and 10 are patentable at least based on reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 1.

Applicants submit that claims 4-6 and 11 are patentable at least by virtue of their respective dependencies from claims 1 and 10.

§ 103(a) Rejections (Prandoni / Tam / Dempski / Seedholm) - Claims 3 and 9

Applicants submit that claims 3 and 9 are patentable at least by virtue of their respective dependencies from independent claims 1 and 7. Seedholm does not make up for the deficiencies of the other applied references.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

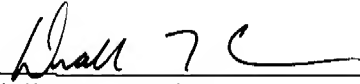
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